Lincoln's Secretary of State.

with a man like Seward this method of man; with a man like Seward this method of treatment is almost inevitable. It would hardly have been possible to write of him as one can of Lincoln or Napoleoa or Grant, from the personal point of view, merely sketching the history of current events. His life was bound up with 10-litical movements for more than thirty years at a critical period of the country s years, at a critical period of the country's This is good reasoning, and might well

development.

The personal element in this biography is, however, not slighted, and it is in all respects interesting. The first chapter is, "inserted a little later, affords an gives a pleasing and graphic account of the childhood and youth of William Heary Seward, from the time of his birth, 1801. The author says:

He was the fourth of six children, two of wh He was the fourth of six children, two of a nom-were girls. His native village had about a dozen houses. His earliest vivid recollections were of the eclipse of 1906, and of stories about witches that dwelt at night in the attic of the little country school house, and that thring the daytime hounted the wooded cliff just above it. He remembered that his father once placed him on the counter of the store to give a poetical recitation, and that when the pleased listener asked the child which one of his father's callings he intended to adout when the pleased listener asked the child which one of his father's callings he intended to adopt, he replied that he expected to be a justice of the

Newspapers presented each side in the most inflammatory articles. Private affairs were neglect-id, and the energies of the people were absorbed a recriminations or were devoted to enquiring the fate of Morgan. Masons were turned away from the communion table. The inflamme of near-y every religious denomination was therein against the order, and in the town of Poulings were doubtful preaches was required to defer

agitation may have had something to do with the decline of the influence of the churches in this country. When intelligent men were turned away from the church door simply because they belonged to a secret society of which the denomina-

It was a critical time both for the State and the country, and the new Governor gained many adherents by his boldness and courage in pushing work which need-ed to be done, and taking a definite stand on certain vexed questions. One of the matters over which the State was then agflated was the question of internal im-provements, such as railways and canals. The conservatives were afraid of the expense, while the progressive party favored prosecuting such work, regardless of cost, Seward stood with the progressive party, and was above all things optimistic, so that his theories, when confronted with cold facts, sometimes fell to the ground like a house of cards. He also aroused ch opposition, and secured some support. by his radical views on the school quesut far more important than any action of his which affected merely his own State was his platform on the fugitive stave problem. At this time the question whether or not a slave was property was just coming up for discussion. If he was property, held as such in the entire Union, he could be extradited from one State Sectionalism was already running high, and the South had ready running mgs, and the begun to feel that there was a strong party in the North absolutely opposed to party in the North absolutely opposed to slavery. When Seward unterly refused to comply with the requisition of Virginta for a fugitive who had taken refuge in New York his action served to crystal-lize feelings and convictions which had, until then, been indeterminate. Everyone knows that if a bucket of water is allowed to stand perfectly still in a cold place it will remain just on the point of freezing, when the almosphere is below freezing point; but let it be jarred even in a slight degree, and ice crystals will form all over surface of the liquid. The situation in regard to the status of fugitive staves was very much like that, except that the condition of the public mind was nearer boiling than freezing. Seward's decision hastened the crisis. It was quite evident that something would have to be done. The Fugitive Slave law made every Northern man and woman a potential slave-catcher. There was a large party in the North who refused this duty, at the risk of incurring the penalties of the law The general public was not thoroughly awake to the difficulties of the situation. It needed to be aroused, and Seward's declaion was one of the things which effected this. In 1840, the Legislature of New York passed a leged this. In 1840, the Legislature of New York passed a law granting a trial by fury to every person claimed as a fugi-tive stave, and making it extremely in-convenient for claimants to secure their runaway servanis. During March of the following year, in retallation, Virginia's Executive refused to surrender a forger on the requisition of Governor Seward.

executive refused to surrender a forger on the requisition of Governor Seward. The latter made himself obnexious to four Southern States, and gained the good-will of the Abolitionist party, in less than three years. It looked as if New York had become snil-slavery, and the effect on the South can hardly be estimated. Governor Seward had declared in so many words: I cannot believe that a being of human sub-stance, form, and image can, by the force of any human constitution or laws, he conserted into a chattel or a thing.

Another thing which attracted attention to Seward was his use of the pardoning power. He pardoned persons of unsound mind, and juvenile convicts under sen-tence for their first offence, with a freedom which his predecessors had not shown, and one of his most famous law cases was the defence of a negro named avoids offensive partisanship, and recognizes this, he also avoids offensive partisanship, and recognizes the good and evil of both sides, and was clearly proved an imbecile. There was one notable instance, however, in which were at work, side by side with no-

"The Life of William H. Seward," by power, though great filtune was brought to bear upon him to do so. This case was dition to libraries of political history. It is not only a biography of the man, tut a partial history of his time; and in dealing reply to a petition for the pardon of this man. The Seward this method of man.

Seward, from the time of his birth, 180L, pets was an attractive element in his char-until his marriage with Miss Frances Mil-ler, daughter of his law partner, in 1824. this trait:

Florida had an "academy," and it was decided that William was to be the son favored with allberal education, because he was the frailest. Excepting six months more in Genhen, a few years later, it was in Florida that he prepared for college. Recalling this time, after ture-variable, the said that his studies began at 5 in the morning and closed at 9 at night. Yet there were withier evenings when neighbors came in, and apples, mus, and eider were brought forth, and it young student was allowed to sit by the open fire and enjoy them, while listening to long conversations on politics and religion. "It was my business to drive the cowa, morning and evening, to and from distant pastures, to chop and carry in the fuel for the parior fire, to take the grain to the mill and fetch the flour, to bring the lime from the kin, and to do the errands of the family generally; the time of my elder brothers being too precious to permit them to be will-drawn from their labers in the acore and an the farm."

After a brief account of young Seward's early experiments in politics, the author goes on to sketch the rise of political anti-my date of the disturbance was reached after the disappearance of Morgan, a former Mason, who, it was alleged, intended to write a book betraying the secrets of the order. The author says of the conditions prevailing during the campaign of 1828-9:

Newspapera presented each side in the most inflammatory articles. Frivate sfairs were neglected, and the energies of the people were assorbed in recriminations or were develect to empirica the fact of Morgan. Masons were turned away from the communitation was there, by every religious denomination was there. The content of the disturbance were neglected, and the energies of the people were assorbed in recriminations or were develed to enquire the fact of Morgan and the energies of the peop that, having shown such remarkable akill in the management of his followers, and knowing political conditions from one end to the other, he and his friends should have undervalued the shrewd foreight and calm sugacity of Lincoln. That they did so underestimate the tremendous personal power of the new President there is now no reason to doubt. The doubt wan, moreover, reasonable. Lincoln was comparatively unknown; he had not pused as a political same. Seward ind, and what is more, he had been one. Positive proof of Lincoln's genius in dealing with man was in his "sizing up" of Seward. As Mr. Bancroft remarks, the President saw that the great New York Republican would be dangerous anywhere outside of the Cabinet, and therefore gave him the position

from the communion tames
by every religious demonination was been
against the order, and in the town of Positiner
against the order, and in the town of Positiner
against the order, and in the town of Positiner
against the order, and in the town of Positiner
against the order, and in the town of Positiner
where he was given a hearing on religious ques
though the was given a hearing on religious ques
there. Even women held meetings and resolved
that their daughters should not marry Macons
before he was given a hearing and resolved
that their daughters about not manner,
when Marons and others justly complained of all this absurd excitement they were
put to something in himself. The truth is,
that he was a politheian of the most
alread affective kind—the man who is
all things to all men without being really
insincere. The present blographer cominsincere. The present blographer comall things to all men without being really instincere. The present biographer compares him to Mark Twain's parson, who understood the world and "liked all sorts of men—in fact, he was all sorts of men himself." He had a strong friendship for John Quiney Adams, whom he venerated and a close association with Thurlow Weed, who was hardly a subject for anytonslists did not approve, it probably set them to thinking on religion in general in a way which did not encourage support of the church. But the agitation made some political leaders, and one of them was young Seward.

Among the most interesting chapters in the book are those which deal with Seward had some of practical politics, as seemed desirable, and in neither action was the hypocritical. It was a critical time book for the State. A character of this sort is liable to misconstruction, but a hasty judgment of it is not always correct. Such a man his the power to see both sides of a cise with remarkable clearness, and the re-ult is that he sometimes changes his views rather suddenly. Seward did. There are a dozen instances of inis in as many chapters of this biography. But this only proves that he had the ability to sympahize with the sestimate of the common man the last true value the emotionalism in which he himself was deficient. He did know the South, and this was principally because he was too sure that he did know it. He made the same mistake in his estimate of the common man the many men of many minds, in quick suc-

cession In the chapter on "The Outlook as United States Senator," there is again a general survey of the political situation, which clearly brings out the fact that bewhich clearly brings out the fact that be-tween the years 1850 and 1850 there was a sectional feeling on the subject of slav-ery which it would have been absolutely impossible to settle peaceably while per-mitting the preservation of the Union. If recession had been effected without war, things would hardly have been improved for, with the conditions then existing there would certainly have been a confliover the question which first awakened ill-feeling—the return of fugitive slaves. It had come to the point when one of three things must happen; the United States must recognize slavery as an essential ele-ment of its civilization; emancipation must be effected; or there would have to be a disruption. All this is shown plainly in the secount of the relations between the two sections, in this chapter. After Web-ster's speech in which he disconnected himself with the anti-slavery party. Seward stepped into prominence and virtually its leader. Many extracts from his speeches are given in this connection showing his views and the reasons given He was always the leader of the liberaand progressive younger element of his section, and this was not an exception to

the rule.
The next public movement in which Sew ard figured was that in favor of the Magyar any aid, however efficient, to counteract his mistakes. In addition to this, Seward extle. Kossuth. The excitement of 1851 over this remarkable man is now almost forgot ten, but the vivid description of the his-torian brings it back forcibly to the mind of the reader. It did not last long, and was so thoroughly emotional and disass ciated from real American life, that spit of the efforts of Seward, nothing of any consequence was done to aid the brave Hungarian. There was something of the demagogue in Seward's attitude toward Hungary, Ireland, and other oppressed

Countries.

The second volume is almost entirely masterly in itself, and a most valuable ad-dition to the mosaic of biographies, essays taken up with the events of the civil war and the years of reconstruction. The actions and influence of Seward during thes eventful years are treated in a spirit im partial and fair, no facts on either side being ignored. The biographer who does not overestimate the abilities or moral character of his subject makes a real contribution to history and Mr. Bancroft is one of that sort. While his sentiments are essentially Northern, they are not anti-Southern or in any way bitter. Like other important bloc rephies of the men of this period which have lately appeared, this book contains much evidence that the struggle which nearly rent the nation in struggle which nearly rent the nation in twain was inevitable, and could not have been averted by the wisest and most beneficent influence of statesmen on either side, if the political, economic, and so-cial conditions of the time remained what they were. The time had come for a change of some sort, and the temper of the whole people made it imperative that the change should come by war. Though Mr. Bancroft fully recognizes this, he also

bler motives, in both the North and can, the place where nothing changes, His account of Seward's behavior during the agitation which preceded the dec-laration of war proves once more that this statesman was a politician in every sense

of the word, and that he played the game

ject. It may be that this appeal was in-tended as a sort of touchstone, to raily Southern loyalists if possible, and test the

feeling of the whole people; but whether this is so or not, the effect that it had was

to make the North ready to resist, almost

manimously, the secession movement.

At this time Seward may be said to have been at the bright of his influence, if not if his real power; and it is no wonder that, having shown such remarkable

at its true value the emotionalism

in his estimate of the common man, the

uneducated and unlearned but intelligent man of the people. Lincoln, brought up

shoulder to shoulder with the people of a

border slave State, associating not with politicians, but with voters, did not make

any such mistake. He recognized the

gravity of the danger and the difficulty of

settling it without war. Seward did not. The consequence was that in spite of the diplomacy of the Secretary of State war

came, and it was the President who stood

at the helm. There was just the difference between the two men that there is be-

tween the demagogue and the statesman.

Yet Seward was too much of a diplomat to be wholly a demagogue, and in dealing with foreign nations, in the Mason-Slidell

affair, his advoitness was masterly. He

could understand playing politics, but no

handling the mighty forces of primitive human nature, aroused in civil war. In

almost all his dealings with European

diplomatists he was successful, and his only error was in now and then overesti-mating the influence which they might have on the affairs of this country. His

success in such work affords additional

testimony to the wisdom of Lincoln in giving him the position of Secretary of

Seward's part in reconstruction, accord-

ing to Mr. Hancroft, was much slighter than is generally supposed. His health was

poor, he was old and broken, and the un-

wisdom of Johnson made it difficult for

was not the man to handle the difficult

problems of that era. He could not have satisfied the Confederate leaders on the

one hand and the Garrisonians on the oth-

er, any better than Johnson did. The pur

chase of Alaska was his greatest triump

though at the time it was regarded as fol

ly. He was always an advocate of territo-rial expansion, and his foresight and abili-ty were most clearly shown in dealing with He was always an advocate of territo

Taken as a whole, Mr. Bancroft's work is

reminiscences, and historical sketches and records which is now gradually in process

of formation in this country, and will

when complete, present all phases of the

South. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)

In the Netherlands. "The American in Holland," by Wil-

liam Elliot Griffis, is quite well described

by the sub-title "Sentimental Rambles in

the Eleven Provinces of the Netherlands."

The author is evidently a lover of the

"Land of Windmills," and as a conse-

Holland, with its tulips, its canal boats, its delft, its wooden shod peeple, and its cleanliness, is endlossly fascinating to all

who love quaintness and picturesque beau-ty. There is a charm in the very names. They suggest to the American, comforta-

ble Dutch homes of Niew Amsterdam, in

quence, his book is delightful.

tween the North and the

matters of this sort.

of politics as he would play chess for a wager, carefully, diplomatically, though not always wisely. His support of the Un-

lon was due less to sentiment than to res-son. He believed disunion to be impolitic and unwise. He objected to secession on economic rather than moral grounds. He

on a due less to sentiment that no real grounds. He which he did not exercise his purdonity parts influence was known to the property though great influence was known to the property through great influence was known to the important that of Becjamin Rathbun, a leading business may convive to in forgeries amounting to more than \$1,000,000. Sevared and in the infliculty problem of taking to more than \$1,000,000. Sevared and in the influence of the intervention of the important to more than \$1,000,000. Sevared and in the infliculty problem of taking to more than \$1,000,000. Sevared and in the infliculty problem of taking to more than \$1,000,000. Sevared and in the infliculty problem of taking to more than \$1,000,000. Sevared and in the infliculty problem of taking the infliculty problem of taking to the infliculty problem of taking a standard the infliculty problem of taking the infliculty problem of taking the infliculty and bears of the state. I reduct the dignity and bears of the state. I reduct the dignity and bears of the state. I reduct that the state of the state is the state of the state effective appeal to the sentiment of loyalty to the Union, which had the result of con-solidating Northern sentiment on that sub-And here is an account of a Dutch

And here is an account of a Dutch breakfast;

I felt as vast and hilarious as a goost under a harn door, which bends its neck as it enters, as I stepped into the dining-room, large and wide, for my breakfast. In a Dutch horet they bring you the hot coffee made as such proportions of strength as seems wice to the presiding gening of the kitchen, with loose sevar in myriads of very small crystals, and milk matend of cream. There is a riducious little silver spoon with which to sly the hot liquid. Another of bene or avory is for sags, to remove the danger of contamination between silver and sulphur. In the tray will be several kinds of bread, if you are in a large city, but there are marked ha stations as to variety, if you are in a small place. Choese of more than one kind, suggesting groupaphy by the vary names, and wafer-like slices of sausage, either cream-colored or red, seell dotted with while fat or gristle, form part of the regular breakfast. Anything clae is extra, and prepared only on order. Those who prefer fea will find the hot water boiling over a gasastove, which is fed from the fixtures above by a rubber tube. He can drink his Boben as crosing as Samson, or "weaker think a Boben as crosing as Samson, or "weaker think a woman's tear."

Altogether, to read Mr. Griffis' book is

Altogether, to read Mr. Griffis' book is almost as good as going personally to Holland. (Boston: Houghton, Miffilm & Co.

A Valuable Reference Book.

dangerous anywhere outside of the Cabinet, and therefore gave him the position demanded for him, that of. Secretary of State. It became evident very soon that to use a bit of inter-day slang, Seward believed himself to be the "whole thing" and Lincoln did not intend that he should be. This is evident from Lincoln's remark during the making up of the Cabinet, wh n Seward's friends had been making them, selves obtrusive, that "if the slate should break again it would break at the top." However, on personal acquaintance and association with the President, the Secretary of State, with his quick intuitive rectary of State with the President of the State Mill. It is a treasure-house of information which will be simply invaluable to students, teachers, and others in the formation which will be simply invaluable to students, teachers, and others in the formation which will be simply invaluable to students, teachers, and others in the formation which will be simply "The International Geography," edited association with the President, the Secretary of State, with his quick intuitive recognition of great qualities, came to understand his chief as he had understood John
Quincy Adams and Thurlow Weed, and
laier he wrote to a friend that memorable
sentence, "The President is the best of us
all."

Invariant readures, unabalants, matter,
products, etc., of these countries, put into
a wonderfully compact and convenient
form. The book is large, but not bulky,
and the contents so well arranged that the
work is really as useful within its scope
as a large encyclopedia, although of course
the does not be the countries. his political experience to believe that the subject with which he is peculiarly quali-fied to deal. Prof. W. M. Davis, of Harpatriotism of the South-and by this is meant loyalty to Southern soil and insti-tutions—could not overbalance consider-ations of self-interest. He did not place vard University, deals with the United States, to which less attention is given in reportion to its size and importance, than o the British Empire. This, however, is natural, since the book is intended for cirulation in the United Kingdom.
The completeness of the information may

e partially estimated from a paragraph in letter eent to the contributors, giving the form in which essays on different countries were to be written:

First. The general configuration of the country as a whole, including its river systems, its elimate; and natural resources, with a very brief notline of the faura and flora.

Second. The people as to race, history, and mode

Small but useful maps are added, al-though the illustrations are necessarily limited. In short, the work is a sort of expanded geography, intended for adults. out following much the same lines ordinary school geography. In a to the information given, reference books are cited, in which further information on each subject can be found; and this will be a feature especially valuable to the teacher who has access to a public libra-The work is completely indexed. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.56.)

Miscellancous Books. "Monfelpul Government as Illustrated

by the Charter, Finances, and Public Charities of New York," by Bird S. Co. ler. Comptroller of the City, is a small book which contains much interesting material for thought and study. As the con ditions which prevail in New York are to a certain extent common to all large ci ties, this book will be interesting to philanthropists and sociologists almost everywhere. Among the subjects dealt with are public charity, the water supply, transportation, city development, and the church in politics, and as certain fundamental laws govern the administration of public affairs in every community, from the village to the metropolis, some of these chapters will be instructive reading even to the inhabitant of a small town Mr. Coler handles abuses with gloves off, and from what he says one may infer that there is need for outspokenness on certain subjects. In the chapter on the water supply he

denounces the Ramapo Water Company and all its works in no unmeasured terms, and advocates municipal ownership of the city water works. The chapter on transportation contains a discussion on relative merits of bridges and tunnels, advocating the latter as less expensive more useful, and more practicable in ev-

ery way. One of the most sensible, clear, and inthe days when the round and placid burgh-ers, with their long pipes and beribboned garments, sai gossiping in the "Bouwerie." Those days are past in this country, but Holland is still, to the untraveled Ameri-ed to hit Parkhurst and other political

preachers, but whatever its motive there

can, the place where nothing changes, wears out, or decays, where everything is delightfully oid-fashiened, yet fresh and untained by the passage of Time.

Certainly this happy impression will not be destroyed by anything in Mr. Griffs' book. Perhaps the best way to prove this is by quotations. One need not seek for passages fit to quote; they may be found by opening the book at random. Here is some interesting information about Cape Henlopen, and incidentally, about the Dutch language:

I must visit Hindelospen, or Hinlepen, of which I have heard much, and which had sentimental associations with Cape Henlopen, in the little State called "The Blue Hen's chickens." Around the Delaware Bay cluster many names left by Dutch navigata. Cape May is manned, not after the Sawery month, but in honor of the first European shipbulicer in America, that enterprising itoliander who kannehed his vieht, the Omrast, or Restlees, and explored the whole son hiern, as Blook had gamined and mapped the corthern, coast of New Netherland. It was he also, probably, who called Cape Henlopen after this little Frishin town which vertice being the didre of the proper careciage to the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of a city make it. It cannot long remain better or worse than the majority that the people of the whole son here, as Blo

author's previous work.

It might have been expected that, whatever its shortcomings in the way of plot and character-drawing, any romance by this author would be entertaining and amusing in its conversational passages. But it is nothing of the kind. It is as flat as stale champagne. The sentiment re-minds one of Laura Jean Libbey, and the character-drawing somewhat resembles that of "The Duchess" or the unspeakable Corelli. There are all kinds of badness in this book except the "Sapho" kind, and therefore nothing can save it from obliv-lon. People may read a weak book for the sake of its vicious sentiment, but they will certainly not read a viciously written book for the make of its emotionalism (New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.)

LITERARY NOTES

The new interest in the Spanish language and literature assures a specially ordial welcome at this time to an English version of "Schilling's German Grammar." This grammar is a text-book very well known and widely used on the Continent of Europe. In Germany it has gone through

Mr. Charles Major sailed recently for London to arrange for the English dra-matic rights of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and also to obtain additional material for a historical novel of English life which he has had in preparation for several years neveral years.

Among the flowers sent to John Ruskin's funeral was a wreath of true Greek
laurel from G. F. Watts, R. A., with this
message from Mrs. Watts: "It comes

-Francis Sherman, in the April Atlantic. from our garden, and has been cut before three times only-for Tennyson, Leighton,

A writer in "Blackwood's" is weary of the adulation poured on eminent men by some others who are rather anxious to be heard than qualified to speak. H. The moral pathologist BAYS: ture will have much to say of the parasites of the nineteenth century. A long chapter will be devoted to that well-known variety, the Gladstonian Tondy (assentator locueles), and the cross-references to it in the index will be Place and found to do justice to the idiosyncrasy of the Toady of Robert Browning, and of the Toady of John Ruskin."

William Archer, whose sketches of Amer. can life and customs were recently pub Hished by Charles Scribner's Sons, whose "Notes on the American Stage" i more or less eagerly awaited, has volun-teered for service in South Africa, and has Second. The prople as to race, history, and mode government.
Third Manufacturess, industries, and external ade, laying stross on the main staples of tradid on the industries pocular to the country, as a seven of internal communications.

Fourth, Pollitical divisions considered individ. It is possible to the same than to not severy case and all other towns which are of special instance. Care should be taken in every case are it is possible to indicate in a few words e character of the afte which determined the site of the country to the properity.

Fifth, A statistical table, giving the area and pollation at the last two occasions of the idea of England was to me nothing pollation at the last two occasions of the idea of England was to me nothing pollation at the last two occasions of the area and the idea of England was to me nothing a many-faced level of pride whereof been enrolled in a corps of sharpshooters that is being formed in Landon. Quits re-cently be had in the columns of the "Morners must pale in sympathy. And this the Mauser bullet taught me

"The Immortal Garland" is the title of a ew novel by J. Storer Clouston.

New Pooks Received. THE STORY OF THE BOERS. Prepared by

thority of the South African Republics. By C W. Van Der Hoogt, New York: Harper

Bres.
CHARLES SUMNER (American Statesman). By
Moorfield Storey. Boston: Houghton, Mittlin
& Co., \$1.25.
THE RHYMER. By Allan McAulay. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. SLEO.
PRINCIPLES OF COLOMAL. GOVERNMENT
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT NEEDS OF
CUBA AND PORTO RICO AND OF THE
PHILIPPINES. By Horace N. Fisher, Boston:

PHILIPPINES. By Horace S.
L. C. Page & Co.
THE STORMING OF STONY POINT. By Henry
P. Johnston, A. M. New York: James T.
White & Co.
DERTS OF HONOR. By Maurus Jokai. New
York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.25.
THE NICARAGUA CANAL. By W. E. Simmons.
Elisstrated. New York: Harper & British

THE BEWITCHED FIDDLE, AND OTHER STO BIES. By Seumas MacManus. New York Doubleday & McClure Company. THE GREATEST GIFT. By A. W. Marchment

THE GREATEST GIFT. By A. W., Marchmont, New York: F. W. Burkles & Co. 81.25.

AN EVENTFUL NIGHT. By Clara Parker. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

A New ENGLAND BOYHOOD: And Other Bits of Autobiography. By Edward Everett Hale. Bos-ton: Little. Brown & Co.

THE WAR IN SOUTH APRICA. By J. A. Hob-son. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8200. son, New York: The Macmillan Company \$2.00. SANDBURBS, By Alfred Henry Lewis, Illus-trated, New York: Frederick A, Stokes Com-

VENGEANCE IS MINE. By Andrew Balfour. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. \$1.50. HARPER'S GUIDE TO PARIS AND THE EX-POSITION OF 1960. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.60. MEN WITH THE BARK ON. By Free St. 25.

MEN WITH THE BARK ON. By Frederic Remfigeton. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

A MAN OF HIS AGE. By Hamilton Drammond.

Blustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

THE SLAYE. By Robert Hickens. Chicago:
Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.

THE INDIANS OF TODAY. By George Bird Grinnell. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$5.60.

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. Cassell's National
Library. New York: Cassell & Co.
CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE. Cassell's National Library. New York: Cassell & Co.

KING RICHARD III. Cassell's National Library.
New York: Cassell & Co.
MARCELJE OF THE GUARTER. By Clive Holland. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

CURRENT VERSE.

April Rain.

Gray threads are caught within the forest bloc A-slantwise, shuttled by the April breese; A fog of buds and rain-unravled bloom. Is set adrift between the antiered trees; And leaf-bud sheathings, closed an hour ago, The edges of their satin linings show.

The rain-threads break in little golden ends, And opals, all a quiver in the air, Hang scintillant, as slipping sunshine sends A rainbow here, a needle-glimmer there. An uplessed head of fragrance, dimly white The wild plum glistens in the fleecy light.

The wet, rough rocks, with lichen-laces rimmed Shine faintly green, along the santed glades; The curied brown fungus-cups are even-brimmed With rain, that steals their dusk ra orang shades, And darkles in each hallowed volvet bell To the dim softness of a fairy's well.

A crab tree's branches, sharp with therny spears, A sudden, turn to wands of dripping pink. Shaking from bud tips April's jewel-tears. That start the brustoot panties where they sink.

And subtle balms are trailed through every From woodlands wet and sweet with April rain,

- Hattie Whitney, in Truth,

Woman and War.

We women teach our little sons how wrong And how ignoble blows are; school and church Support our precepts, and ineculate The growing minds with thoughts of love and "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," we say; But human beings with immortal souls Must rise above the methods of the brute And walk with reason and with self-control.

And then-dear God! you men, you wise, strong And then—dear God! you men, you wise, strong men.
Our self-announced superiors in brain,
Our peers in judgment, you go forth to war!
You leap at one another, mutilate
And starve and kill your fellowmen, and ask
The world's applause for such heroic deeds.
You boast and strut; and if no song is sung,
No laistatory epic writ in blood,
Telling how many widows you have made,
Why then, perforce, you say our bards are dead
And inspiration sleers to wake no more.
And we, the women, we whose lives you are—
What can we do but sit in silent homes
And wait and suffer! Not for us the blare
Of trumpets and the bugle's call to arms—
For us no waving banners, no supreme,
Triumphant hour of conquest. Ours the slow
Bread torture of uncertainty, each day
The hootiess hattle with the same despair.
And when at best your victories reach our cars,
There reaches with them to our pliying hearts
The thought of countless homes made desolate
And other women weeping for their dead.
O men, wise men, superior beings, say,

O men, wise men, superior beings, say, Is there no substitute for war in this Great age and era? If you answer "No." Then let us rear our children to be wolves And teach them from the endle how to kill. Why should we women waste our time and words in talking peace, when men declare for war?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Good Fridny, MDCXLV.

"Sarely, O Christ, upon this day, Thou wilt have pity, even on me! Hold thou the hands of Charnisay, Or bid them clasp, remembering thee

"O Christ, thou knowest what it is To strive with mighty, evil men; Lean down from thy high cross, and kim My arms till they grow strong again.

"fAs on that day I drove him back loto Port Royal with his dead! Our cannon made the snowdrifts black, But there, I deem, the waves were red "Yea, keep me, Christ, until La Tour (Oh, the old days in old Rochellet) Conteth to crel this coward's war And send his soul straightway to hell."

* That night, one looking at the That night, one looking at the west might say. That just beyond the heights the maples flared like searlet banners—as they do in autumn. The sun went down with such imperial splendor. Near by, the air hing thick with wreathed smoke, And not quite yet had silence teached the hills. That had played all day with thunder of sullen canner.

a dozen editions, and it has been translated into French and Italian.

This Euglish version is prepared by
Frederick Zagel. It is a book of about 250
pages, divided into fifty lessons. It is published by Cassell & Co., of New York.

The grame in, and all her world grew dark—Dark as the empty west.

Though one should stand

(Praying the while that God night bless her

(Fraying the wine that too hight hers her every.)
Upon the seaward cliff the long night through On such a hight as this (O mounting wind!) I think that dawn-if dawn should ever break—Would only come to show how soid a thing is Earth, that might have been no less than Hersen.

Heaven,
Yea, as it was in France so long ago
Where the least path their test might follow

Ship Logs.

for lack romance?—your mind's all fret.—d fog, in London, on this black midwinter dir! Make mure house sinshine, with another for On the warm hearth; then watch with me the

Of blue and gold and purple tongues which in quick careses to the new-fed wood; How capely they can't have close they ere How passionate the flame is for its food?

How willing seem the rugged blocks to yield. Fiber and grain and wa gains to the flame! How the pitch laughs and hubblest seeing revealed.

Nature's deep secret, that life comes, and came,

Now, and from old beginnings, forth from death, Thus thes, which have been trees and spare and ships-Give gladly back their comic stuff, their brea Of chemic gasses, that the Morner's lips

May hier them to fresh being. "Merest funcies!" You style it? Yes, that's what these was jogs are! Brimming with fancies; by the ton romatices Shot in our cellar from the Millionic curr Lock now! the blue turns green; the gold grows

While the lithe fire tengues lick the copper And tasic the sheathing rust, and where the enddy Was new gift, and what transon end remains

White with spilt nitrates; and that kelson heel, Souked with Atlantic sail. I think these blocks Are nieswed into so warm a port to steal out of the chill waves, and the mists and rocks, but of grim toil, sea slosh, and cavage weather See if you trenail did its business wall here the mail set it, gripping close together Plank and plank end, the all the devils of Hell

Roared from the brine to break them. And that

bolt—
Mere shipyard fron't how it shoulders hard into its place even new? No knave or dolt Drove the loyal fastening! stedfast did it guar Its little S'are of bilge, 'mid storms ene To leasen mountains, while we slept as This knot of teah again immertal stuff; As fit to flust new, 'round the world one

As when the Burmese in Tennasserim

First felled the shining glory of its tree.
Since that stout chunk took the adize mark is
him

Quid mare non novit? Where's the distant

It has not plowed? of keel, or sudder poet.

Or stem, forefoot, or bend some tragment tru
Cleaving the wave, circling ... perilous coast
Shimming the deadly ledge, in shoals nonknew.

Feeling blind way; seeing the sworder charge. The white shark glitter by, the gray would sound. The dying fish dart from the billow's marge Like birds from meadows; aiways duty boms

To do its work of honest timber stanch. To serve the Maker and the men he made From Joyful time, of Indiaman's proud laume. To time of wo, when old, worn, disarrayed, he drove-trak blocks and all-on lee shore The good ship broken, and her great deeds

done— Meekly it renders in this ruddy glaw The light and warmth it drew from Asia's sun To toast your toes and mine. And then to say
There's no remance to find with London fog!
A stare of brave set stories blaze away
In those charre-Ochips, Fe give him, good old
log!
- Sir Edwin Arnold in the Independent,

When You Hear the Robin Call.

You may read it "May" on the calendar,
You may fix your heart on spring.
But until you hear the robin's soing
You will find it no such thing!
For he 's sure just when the snow flies,
And he knows spring's secrets all.
You may be quite sure 't is May time
When you hear the robin call!

They 'll tell you the winter 's ended— You will hear it everywhere
Just for a little sunshine
And a hreath of April air.
But you may be sure of one thing:
As sure as that rain will fall,
It is really, truly apringtime
When you hear the robin call!
—Agnes Lewis Mitchill.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

How many wards are there in Chi ago? 2, but is the mayor's salary? C. G. A. Thirty-four. 2. \$10,000 a year.

In what year did the Blantyre explosion occurf J. M. On October 22, 1877. Two hundred lives

Where did David Crockett die? L. L. He died in the defence of "The Alamo," San Antonio, Texas, March 6, 1825,

Where was accident insurance first introduced? In England, in 1845. Three years later

a company was fully organized and ready for business there. The first company was organized in this country in 1863. What is the origin of the expression "Habsen's

It arose from a custom of Tobias Hob-son, a stablekeeper of Cambridge, Eng-land. Though a number of one horses were usually kept in his stalls his rule was that every customer must take the horse from the stall nearest the door.

Why does the church, in competing forty days of Lent, unit all the Sundays during Lent? 2. How long has the church observed the Lenter regulations? J. A. M.

Sundays are excluded because the Lord's Day is held to be a festival, rather than a fast day. The Greek Church makes it forty-eight days. 2. The forty days fast was instituted in the early days of Christianity.

When and where was Thankegivirs; Day first observed in the United States? 2. Vhere and sizen was the first free achool established in this country?

The custom began in 1621, when Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, ap-pointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer after the colonists mrst harvest. 2. The first public school was established in New Amsterdam in 1623.

Is it a fact that there are sects who worship the

It is. The Yezidees, or devil-worshipers, of Asiatic Turkey, are but one of several such orders. The faith of the Yezidees is described as a curious mixture of Mohammedanism and a degenerate Christianity. They respect the devil because they be-lieve he will be restored to heaven, where they will want him for a friend. They revere the Old Testament, and care much less for the New Testament and the Koran. There are 200,000 of them.

What were the Constitutions of Clarendon?

They were sixteen ordinances, passed in 1164, at Clarendon, Wiltshire, England, by a council of English barons and prelates. Perhaps the most radical was that which made the clergy subject to the common law in criminal cases. When they were sent to Pope Alexander III for radification he rejected them, but most of the provisions survived.

What is the block system? What is the block system? T. O. M. B.

The railroad is divided into sections, with signal stations at each end. An accident within any section is signaled at both that section's stations. In some systems men give the signals, in others the warnings are given automatically by electrical apparatus. By the absolute block system only one train is permitted in one section at a time, but a variation of this permits a second train to enter, the section before the other has left it, warning the second of the other's presence. the second of the other's presence.

Where will I be apt to find a biography of Dr. Weir Mitchell?

Here is a brief one. He was born at Philadelphia, February 15, 1829, and was educated at the University of Pennsylva-nia and at Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in graduating from the latter institution in 1856. During the next ten years he was much engaged with investigations in natural history, studying serpent venom especially. Becoming in 1863 assistant surgeon in the Army in the hospital for treating injuries to the nerves, he began the observations that gave him a world-wide reputation as a neurologist. Besides many treatises on nerves and their cluss, he has published noems and averal successful. publiched poems and several successful

novels. A declares that the inhabitants of the Orkney Islands are of Norwegian ancestry, not Scotch; is this true, and if so, is there an explanation?

C. O. F.

It is true; the Orkneys and the Hebrides were taken by Norwegians in \$76, and were formally annexed in 1938. In 1297 they were united to Denmark. When James III married the daughter of the King, Christian I, the la the islands as security for his daughter's downy. The dowry was never paid, and the islands were turned over to Scotland in 1596. While held by Norway and Denmark all traces of the primitive populaion disappeared.

When were roads first macadamized?

In 1810. John L. Macadam was born at Ayr, Scotland, September 21, 1756. During the American Revolution he was a royal-ist in America, and made a fortune from the sale of vessels brought to New York as prizes. Much of this he lost in his forced withdrawal when peace was declar-ed. Returning to Scotland he engaged in traveling about Great Britain at his own expense and studying roads. In 1811 he addressed a memorial to the House of Commons. This led to the adoption of his system, the carrying out of which in two system, the carrying put of which in two in two ty-eight counties he supervised personally, making no charge beyond actual expenses, and not trying to secure a patent. He declined a proffered knighthood, but accepted a testimonial grant of £2,000 made by ed a testimonial grant of £2,000 made by Parliament. He died at Moffat, Scotland,

November 26, 1836. When was James Monroe the American Minister to Francel 2. For how long was Latayette im-prisoned in Paris? M. W.

From 1794 to 1795 and again in 1802, when he negotiated the Louisiana Pur-chase. 2. Not at all in Paris. During the Reign of Terror he fled to Holland, was captored there by the Austrians, and impris oned by them in the Fortress of Olmutz for over four years. He was finally re-leased on September 23, 1797, at the de-mand of Napoleon (then First Consul) and which is the American Con ul at Ham-burg with the explicit statement that he "had not been liberated at the instance of France, but merely to show the Austrian Emperor's consideration for the United States of America." He returned to France in 1800, and visited America in 1824, cele-brating his sixty-eighth birthday in the White House.

Can you tell me anything of the Longfellow femorial Association of this city? Who are the fficers or members of the committee? L. M.

The Longfellow National Memorial Asciation was formed in this city about two years ago. Its purpose is to erect a statue to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow statue to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the National Capital. The officers of the association are: President, Chief Jus-lice Fuller, Vice President, Senator Hoar; cretary, Gen. A. W. Greely: Executive Committee, Alexander Mackay-Smith, Adolphus W. Greely, John B. Henderson, S. H. Kauffmann, John Joy Edson Lewis J. Davis, Gifford Pinchot, Brainare H. War-

What have become of the "Seven Wonders of

the World?"

The tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria, built about 350 B. C. was destroyed before 1400 A. D. The third wonder, the temple of Diana at Epheans, was built 522 B. C. and was destroyed 350 B. C. The fourth wonder, the walls and terrace of Babylon, were erected about 570 B. C., they decayed gradually, after Babylon had ceased to be the capitol of the Assyriac Empire. The Colossus of Rhodes, creeted in 288 B. C., stood sixty-four years, was destroyed by an earthquake, and lay in zone for nearly 900 years, until a jow buight it and took it on 900 camels to Alexandria. The took it on 900 camels to Alexandria. The statue of Zeun at Olympus was made 437-423 B. C., was removed to Constantinople, and was destroyed by fire 475 A. D. The Pharos at Alexandria was built about 283 B. C., and was destroyed by an earth-quake about 1369-1460 A. D. The Great Pyramid of Egypt alone remains.